its contiguity to China, the Sandwich islands, California, and all the northwest coast; and their mutual dependence upon each other in their commercial relations. Baker's bay is a safe harr, and sufficiently ample to meet the wants of a

large commercial town.

The site for Pacific City is well watered, on high and commanding ground, and sufficiently timbered for all city purposes. A company is al-ready organized for the purpose of erecting a large steam saw mill with other machinery attached; and vigorous measures are now in prose-cution for the construction of wharves and warehouses, and such other improvements as are re quired in a seaport town.

Arrangements have been made, soon to be con summated, for a line of steamboats to run from this city to Pacific City; another from the latter place to Oregon City, and a third from Oregon City to the upper waters of the Willamette-City to the upper waters of the Willamette—thus bringing the passengers and produce of that fertile region to Pacific City, the great natural emporium of the country. Mr. J. D. Holman, an enterprising merchant of Oregon City, is now to remove to this place, where arrangements are in progress for the carrying forward of his legitimate business. He also made the most ample preparations for the travelling public, by the purchase of a hotel, completely furnished in every respect, 62 feet in front, by 180 feet in depth.

Several merchants of Oregon City, Sacramento, and this city, have already purchased largely in Pacific, and, as soon as buildings necessary for their business can be erected, will remove or establish branch houses there.

In looking upon Oregon in all its relations, I cannot but be interested in this beginning of an emparison so important to shipping and the commerce of the west. Through the winter season,

uniformly from the west during the summer, so much so as to cut off all prospect of liberal gain in the use of sailing vessels upon these otherwise (ayorable metallic). favorable waters. Commerce has been retarded exceedingly, especially during the past winter, as many of your own citizens can bear me testimony, many of your own citizens can bear me testimony, for the want of river steamers, and an emporium at the mouth, from whence they might have taken, most advantageously, lumber, passengers, and the various other commodities of the country.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW MEXICO.

The Louisville Journal of the 25th publishes correspondence between Colonel Munroe, the Lieutenant Governor Alvarez, one of the officers under the recent State organization. The Jour-

"The intelligence was brought by Major Weightman, U.S. Senator elect from the State of New Mexico, who arrived at St. Louis on Thursday, en route for Washington, where he will present and press the claims of the new State admission into the Union.
The violence of the contest between the par-

ties for and against a State Government was very great. The friends of the State Government carried every county, save one."
Col. Munroe sends to Lieutenant Governor Al.

varez an extract from an order which he received from the War Department in May last, which is in substance the principle laid down by the U.S. Supreme Court on the transfer of the ceded territory. The following, in reference to the inhabitof New Mexico, is the gist of it :

"They do not, however, participate in political ower; they do not share in the Government till power; they do not share in the Government till [New Mexico] shall become a State. In the mean time [New Mexico] continues to be a Territory of the United States, governed by that clause of the Constitution which empowers Congress to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other proposition because in the continuous content in the continuous content in the content i respecting the territory and other property be-longing to the Unitad States."

Col. Munroe then asks attention to the follow-

ing passage in his proclamation calling an electute a State Government:
"All action by the Governor, the Lieutenant

Governor, and of the Legislature, shall remain inoperative until New Mexico be admitted as a State, under said Constitution, except such acts as may be necessary for the primary steps of or-ganization and the presentation of said Consti-tution properly before the Congress of the Uni-ted States. "'The present Government shall remain in

full force until, by the action of Congress, another shall be constituted?"

In view of these things, Col. Munroe says:

tory, as at present constituted, will be deemed and considered as an act, on the part of all concerned, in direct violation of their duties as citizens of the United States.

"My official obligations imperatively requir

that the present Government be sustained until superseded by another legally constituted, and this duty I will fulfil with all the means at my Here follows a reply from Alvarez, in which

occurs the following paragraph:

"Be assured that no collision will succeed, nor any embarrassment interrupt the quiet action of the Legislature and the people, unless it be pro-voked and be brought about by military interfe-rence. The people are peaceably disposed, fully aware of the pacific remedy that exists for the Government grievances they have long endured, and will not readily consent to surrender their dearest rights, and the hope, long deferred, of ameliorating their social and political condition."

EXECUTION OF PROFESSOR WEBSTER.

Boston, August 30, 1850. Professor Webster, after his family left him las evening—in happy unconsciousness, as he believed and declared, that the period of his execution was so near at hand—was searched, and then conveyed to a different cell from that he had occupied, to p event any possibility of suicide, in case he had meditated such purpose. Dr. Putnam remained with him until nine o'clock, and from that hour until twelve, he passed the time in conversation on devotional subjects with his watchers. At twelve, he fell into a doze, and though not sleeping for any long period, his slumbers were light and apparently easy. During the intervals of waking he conversed freely with his companions. waking he conversed freely with his companions, speaking of his impending fate with fortitude and resignation, and expressing special gratification that his family had been kept in ignorance of the time fixed for his death. As the day began to break, and the various sounds peculiar to the tion-probably at the reflection that he had heard them for the last time-but he soon regained his

composure.

By advice, he made a light breakfast, taking only tea and bread, and invited the officers to par-take, offering them the bread himself, and exhibit take, offering them the bread himself, and exhibiting great courtesy as well as self-possession in his manner. He subsequently made the necessary preparations for ascending the scaffold, with coolness and deliberation. About nine this morning the final religious ceremonies were commenced by Dr. Putnam. He engaged in a fervent prayer, in which he invoked the presence, spirit, and grace of God for the unhappy man so soon to die. He prayed that his repentance, which he trusted and believed was sincere, might be accepted, and that he might be prepared, through mercy, to meet the awful doom which awaited him. He prayed also for the prisoner's family, that when their time of death should come, they might meet the prisoner in heaven, where there would be no sundering the ties of affection. He prayed also for the murdered man's family, and for the sheriff, his assistants, the witnesses of the execution, and generally for all persons.

generally for all persons.

After the prayer, the prisoner's arms were pin ioned, and about twenty minutes after nine he was brought forth to die. He was accompanied to the gallows by Dr. Putnam, and on his way thither his siep was firm, though his face was of a deadly pallor. His look was that of one who had committed deadly sin, which he was about to ex-plate with his life.

On arriving at the scaffold, the sheriff read On arriving at the scaffold, the sheriff read the death-warrant, during which Prof. Webster was engaged in carnest conversation with Dr. Putnam. At its conclusion, his legs were pinioned, and the rope was placed about his neck. This caused him to blush, and there were evident signs of a suppressed powerful feeling. The black cap was then placed on his head, and the sheriff proclaimed with a local section. med with a loud voice that he was about to do execution on the body of John W. Webster, for the murder of Dr. George Parkman. This an-

nonnement caused a movement of the prisoner's body, whose face was hid from view. At twenty minutes before ten, everything being in results. in readiness, the spring was touched, the drop was opened, and with a fall of nearly eight feet

the wretched man was cast into eternity, to meet that God whose commands he had so fearfully violated. He died apparently without a struggle.

After being suspended half an hour, the body was taken down and examined, and life being found extinct, it was placed in a jail coffin, to be sent to Combailton.

sent to Cambridge.

The interest excited by the case of Professor Webster was universal, and there was manifested an intense anxiety, among all classes, to witness his fate. About three hundred persons, including the police and newspaper reporters, were admitted to the jull-yard; and the house-tops and windows adjoining were consider with receiving adjoining were crowded with spectators, among whom there were a number of ladies. The streets leading to and in the vicinity of the prison were also filled. The scaffold—which was erected this morning—was so placed that it could be seen

from several points outside of the jail, and every available spot was occupied. Notwithstanding the large assemblage, there was no disorder. It is not believed that Professor Webster has made any confession since that already publishe It is possible ne may have furnished in some of his connections fuller details of his crime,

For the National Era. FREE SOIL MEETING IM IOWA.

but it is not probable that these will be printed

[ABRIDGED]

Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting of portion of the citizens of Linn county, lows, was held at Mt. Vernon, in said county, the 4th July, 1850, to express their views of the questions now agitating the public mind in lows.

The meeting was organized by calling A. I. Willits to the Chair. I. H. Julian, after some prefatory remarks, of-fered the following resolutions, which were unan-

imously adopted. Resolved, That as freemen assembled on this the birth-day of our liberties, we declare our continued attachment to the political principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Consti-tution of the United States, as exemplified by the framers of those instruments, the founders

of our Government.

Resolved, That we adhere with unabated devotion to the Wilmot Proviso, or the principle, coeval with the Government, by whatever name it
may be called, of restricting slavery, by act of

Recolord That we are in favor of the immedi-te passage of a bill for the admission of Califor-nia, unconnected with any other matter whatever; There can be little or no doubt that they will ate passage of a bill for the admission of California, unconnected with any other matter whatever; that the attempt to connect her admission with other measures, not only totally irrelevant, but intrinsically disgraceful, in order to to predi-tiate the slave power, is an insult to all freemen; and that Thomas H. Benton, for his noble efforts to thwart this attempt, deserves the thanks and plaudits of every patriot.

Resolved, That, as citizens of lowa, we feel deeply her humiliating position, with reference to the great question of the day; more especially as contrasted with that of her younger sister, Wis-consin; and that we will use our best efforts for

her political regeneration.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, our Democratic Senators and Representatives in Congress have done themselves no credit by flooding this country as they have done, to the neglect of everything on the other side, with the recent speeches of Messrs. Clay and Webster speeches disgraceful to their authors and to the merican Congress.

Resolved, That we will support no man for any

office of political responsibility and influence, who will not unequivocally declare himself in favor of restricting slavery by act of Congress; and we hold it to be the day of the friends of that doctrine, to organize with reference to it, as the reramount political question of the day. Therefore.

Resolved, That we will cast our votes for the Free Soil State ticket, and also for the nominees Free Soil county and district conventions, should such be held.

N. W. Isbell offered the following additional esolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the concessions attempted to be obtained from the North by the (so called) "compromise bill," are the sacrifices of moral right and civil liberty to cupidity and avarice—a sacrifice which we cannot make without feeling ourselves recreant to to our consciences and our God.

On motion, copies of the foregoing resolutions were directed to be forwarded for publication to the Iowa True Democrat and the National Era. Arrangements were made for holding, at an early day, conventions to nominate a county Free Soil ticket and a candidate for Representative to

and the utmost harmony prevailed.

A. I. Willits, Chairman.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Congress. The meeting was very well attended,

The steamer Atlantic having arrived at New York, we extract the following intelligence: FRANCE.

The President of the Republic arrived at Louis le Sanlonier on the evening of the 17th, at ten o'clock. Throughout his journey the population hastened to meet him, and everywhere afforded and their confirmation, to assume the exercise of functions which, by superseding the officers now in commission, will affect the laws of this Territory, as at present constituted will be a superseding the exercise of him the most remarkable proofs of the warmest sympathy. The accounts of the President's fatory, as at present constituted will be a superseding the exercise of him the most remarkable proofs of the warmest sympathy. the provinces, gave confidence to speculators.

The commercial reports for the past week state that all manufacturers of cotton, wool, and silk, are in full work, and cannot meet demands.

The corn markets all note advanced and ad-

vancing prices.
On the Bourse, fives opened at 971/2, but gave way, closing at 97.30; threes closed at 58.60. Advices report that much rain had fallen dur-

ing the week. The wheat now out would be seriously injured, and prices have advanced. Simiaccounts are received from Belgium. The following is the speech of Louis Napoleon

at the Lyons banquet:
"Monsieur le Maire: I sincerely hope that the
city of Lyons, of which you are the worthy interpreter, will receive the sincere expression of my gratitude for the kind reception it has given me. Applause | The object of my visit is the hope that my presence amongst you may tend to en-courage the good, to induce those who have been led astray to return to sober reason, and to judge by myself of the sentiments and the necessities of the country. [Great applause.] The task I have the country. [Great applause.] The task I have undertaken requires your booperation: and that your cooperation may be frankly given, as it will be frankly received, I will now tell you, from my heart, what I om and what I want. [Great sensation.] Gentlemen, I am the representative not of a party, but of the two great national manifestations, which in 1844, as in 1848, desired to save, by means of order, the great principles of the French Revolution. [Applause.] Proud of my origin and of my standard, I shall ever remain faithful to both. I am and shall be totally and completely at the disposal of the country, no matcompletely at the disposal of the country, no mat-ter what is required of me, whether it be abnegation or perseverance. Rumors of coups d'état have perhaps reached even you, gentlemen; but you have not believed them, and I thank you. [Loud

applause.]
"Such things can only be the dream of parties without support in the nation; but the man who is the chosen of 6,000,000 of suffrages, executes the will of the people, and does not betray them. consists in abnegation as well as in perseverance.
[Sensation] In presence of general danger, all
personal ambition must disappear. In this case
patriotism is recognised, as the maternity was recognised in a celebrated case. You remember the two women that claimed the same child. By what sign did they recognise the real mother Why, by the renunciation of the rights wrung from her by the peril that hung over her beloved Great applause | Let the parties that love France not forget this sublime lesson. For my rance not torget this sublime lesson. For my part, I shall always remember it. [Immesse applause] But, on the other hand, if culpable pretensions were revived, and menaced the tranquility of France, I shall know how to render them impotent, by again invoking the sovereignty of the people; for I do not admit that any one has a greater right to call himself representative of the people than myself."

The Pope is in sad perplexity, in consequen of the conviction of six murderers, to whose sen-tence of decapitation he is called upon to affix his name. No execution has yet taken place under the reign of Pius IX, owing to his invincible reluctance to sign a death-warrant. He wishes the miscreants to be sent to the galleys for the rest of their lives; but the Government and the Judges

are not inclined to give way.

Accounts from Verona state that the Austrian Government had rejected the propositions of the Lombardo Venitian deputies relative to the loan of 120,000,000 florins. The Government does not wish to pledge itself not to issue any paper money

in those provinces. SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN.

RENDSBURGH, August 16 .- At present there a complete suspension of the operations of both armies, but an engagement looked for. Weather

armics, but an engagement looked for. Weather intensely hot, but measures are being taken to preserve the health of the troops.

The towns of Sonninen and Frederickstadt had been occupied by the Holstein troops after the Danes had visited them, and the Schleswig-Holstein ritlemen had recaptured 400 oxen from the Danes on their route to Schleswig, and brought them in safety to the Holstein territory. The cholera has been making fearful rayses in Bruns. cholers bas been making fearful ravages in Bruns

wick; since the month of June, 300 persons had died.
On the 7th instant the King of Denmark contracted a morgantic marriage with Lols Rasmus-sen. The marriage was celebrated by the Bishop of Jutland. Mdmlle. Rasmussen was formerly a of Jutland. Mdmlle. Rasmussen was formerly a milliner, and was well known to the Copenhagen corps of officers; she then became acquainted with the King, and has now been rejeed to the rank of Baroness Danner. She has great influence over the King; persons well informed state that she exercises her influence in the Danish revolutionary cause, and was the person that induced the King to make such sudden concessions to the Casino club in the Copenhagen revolution of 1849. The marriage is so far important, that it confirms the extinction of the royal house of Denmark. On this ground the ministry opposed this

union till the protocol was signed; this done, the marriage was to the interest of Russia. The Kolner Zeitung has a telegraphic despatch from Hamburg to the 17th ult., stating that an

from Hamburg to the 17th uit, stating that an engagement took place on the evening of the 16th, between a Danish steamer, accompanied by two gun-boats, and a Holstein steamer, (the Lowe.) which was likewise supported by two gun-boats. The combat continued throughout the night, and at half-past seven in the morning the Danish vessels retreated. The Lowe has suffered from the enemy's fire, and one of the gun-bosts was in danger of being burnt.

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA. We learn from a telegraphic despatch, dated Berlin, August 17th, in the Kolner Z-itung, that the Austrian invitation for another Diet (Bun-destag) reached Berlin on that day, and that Prussia is resolved to decline accepting any pro-posal in this or in any similar sense.

Berlin letters, of the 16th August, state that it is now confirmed by the semi-official organs of the Prussian Government that the differences between Prussia and Austria respecting the inter-pretation of the regulations on the subject of the federal fortresses, (differences which resulted from the refusal of Austria to allow the B den troops to pass the federal fortress of Mentz) are about to be submitted to a court of arbitration. Austria has appointed Bavaria. Nothing is known of the power which Prussia is about to appoint.

AUSTRIA.
The fine of 2,000,000 florins imposed on the Hungarian Jews has at length been formally remitted, and they have pledged themselves to de-posite in the hands of Government 1,000 000 florins as a fund for Jewish schools. This voluntary tax is to be noted within two years. It is not the in-

eventually be returned to their former proprietors. MALTA. Cholera declining—69 attacks on the 11th, and 60 deaths. On the 12th, 23 attacks and 31 deaths.

Total attacks, not including army and navy, 1,817 deaths, 996. At Alexandria the cholera caused many deaths.

SARDINIA. Advices from Turin, of the 7th instant, state that much agitation cristed in consequence of the refusal of the clergy to administer the last sacra-

ment to M. Santa Ross, Minister of Commerce, on his deathbed. GREECE. According to intelligence from Athens of the 7th ult, the King is in the eve of taking a jour-

ney, and has appointed a regency, consisting of the Ministers, presided over by the Queen. The Ministers of Justice and the Interior have resigned. Deliaani has accepted the latter depart-ment, with the interins of Finance and Ecclesiastical Affairs. SPAIN.

Letters from Spair notice a French proposal brought before the delegate of the foreign bond-holders by the President of the Public Debts Committee. The principle involves the creation of a three per and which a recognition of the common arrears, on which a gradual rise to a maximum of one and a half per cent interest is to take place. Nothing, however, was decided. The Government, it was reported, contemplated re-

forms and modifications more favorable to free trade in the customs tariff. Accounts from Madrid, of the 12th ultimo, state that the Government is actively employed in the organization of a corps of 4,000 men to reinforce

the garrison of Cuba

CONGRESS.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS - FIRST SESSION. SENATE.

Tuesday August 27, 1850.

Mr. Underwood moved, and the Senate pro ceeded to the consideration of the bill for the relief of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company. The object of the bill is to refund to this company, the assignee of the State of Virginia, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, advanced by the State to the United States, to aid in the erection of public buildings at the seat of Government.

Messrs. Mason, Underwood, Hunter, Butler. Cass. Rusk. Dayson, Berrien, Pratt, and Foote supported the messure, and Messrs. Badger, Bradbury, Dayton, and Baldwin, opposed the bill.

The question being taken, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading by the follow-

ing vote: rien, Butler, C. ss. Clay, Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, rien, Butler, C.-ss. Clay, Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Smith, Soulé, Spruance, Turney, Underwood, Wales, and Walker—96.

NAYS—Messrs. Badder, Baldwin, Bradbury, Bright, Chase, Clarke, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Mississippi, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Felch, Greene, Hamlin, Pearce, Shields, Sturgeon, Upham, Whitcomb, Winthrop and Yules—92

Winthrop, and Yulee-22.

The bill for the relief of the West Felicians Railroad Company, yesterday ordered to be e grossed, was read a third time and passed. The Senate then went into Executive session

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1850. The following resolution, submitted by Mr. Underwood, being under consideration—

Resolved, (as an amendment to the rules.) That motion may be made to lay any proposition to a amend a bill or resolution upon the table; and if it prevail, the proposed amendment shall be laid on the table, but the bill or resolution shall not

go with it—
Mr. Bradbury moved to lay the resolution or the table; and the motion was rejected-yeas 13, nays 18 Messrs. Underwood, Cass, and Foote, advocated

the resolution, and Messrs. Hunter, Dickinson, Douglas, and Butler, opposed it. Mr. Shields moved, and the subject was postponed for the present. Mr. Clay moved to take up the bill to abolish the slave trade in the District of Columbia, with view of fixing a day for its consideration; and he motion was agreed to.

Mr. Clay then moved that the bill be postponed, and made the special order of the day for Monday Messrs. Pearce and Foote presented amend-

ter to be proposed to the bill.

Mr. Atchison, by way of having a test vote on
the bill, moved that it be laid on the table.

The question being taken by yeas and nays, the motion was negatived-yeas 16, nays 36-as fol-

lows:
YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Barnwell, Berrien,
Butler, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Downs,
Houston, Hunter, Mason, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian,
Soulé, Turney, and Yulee—16.
NAYS—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Benton,
Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Clay,
Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Ewing, Felch, Foote, Green, Hamlin, Jones,
King, Mangum, Pearce, Phelps. Shields, Smith.

King, Mangum, Pearce, Phelps, Shielda, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Whitcomb, and Winthrop—36.

The bill was then postponed, and made the special order of the day for Monday next, at one o'clock.

The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

from the House, was referred to the Committee on Finance.
Mr. Shields moved, and the Senate proceeded

to the consideration of the bill from the House, granting bounty lands to officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States.

Messrs Bradbury and Downs opposed taking up the bill, and Messrs Shields and Cass sup-

ported the motion.

And the question being taken, the motion pre-

And the question being taken, the motion prevailed—yeas 21, nays 18.

The bill being under consideration, several amendments proposed by the Committee on Public Lands were agreed to.

The last amendment of the committee was to add to the bill the following:

Provided, further, That every person who may be entitled, under the provisions of this act, to receive a certificate or warrant for bounty land, shall be allowed the option to receive such certificate or warrant or a treasury scrip for one hundred. shall be allowed the option to receive such certifi-cate or warrant, or a treasury scrip for one hundred dollars where the quantity of land is one hundred and sixty acres, fifty dollars where the quantity is eighty acres, and twenty-five dollars where the quantity is forty acres; said scrip to bear an in-terest of six per cent, per annum, payable semi-annually, and redeemable at the pleasure of the

Government.

A short debate ensued; and then, on motion of Mr. Badger, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

After some time spent therein, the doors were opened, and the Senate adjourned. THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1850.

The bill making appropriations for the sup-port of the Military Academy was reported, amended slightly, and ordered to be engrossed.

SATURDAY, AUAUST 31, 1850. The Senste was not in session to day,

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1850. Mr. Dayton offered a resolution requesting the ecretary of State to transmit to the Senate a copy of the report of Rev. R. R. Gurley, on the commercial and political condition of Liberia;

which was agreed to.

Mr. Downs introduced a bill, with explana tory remarks, for granting to Louisiana certain swamp lands, on condition that she reclaims them. The general bounty land bill, from the House, was further discussed by Messrs. Unlerwood, Bright, Shields, Jefferson Davis, and others, and

stponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Clay called for the bill to suppress the slave trade in the District, and, after some conversation, it was determined, as it was two o'clock. go into Executive session

When the doors were opened, the Senate adjourned. Tuesnay September 3, 1850

After the consideration of morning business, a bill to create the office of Surveyor General of the public lands in Oregon, and to provide for the survey and to make donations to settlers of the said public lands, was taken up, debated, and laid over till to-morrow.

Mr Clay then called up the bill to abolish

the slave trade in the District of Columbia; which he supported in some brief remarks. Mr. Foote moved to amend by substituting provisions placing the whole subject under the control of the corporate authorities of Washington and Georgetown, and empowering said authorities to pass laws and inflict penalties for the abduction or enticement of any elave-from the corner to the ones of individuals

slaves who claimed the right to freedom. Mr. Hunter addressed the Senate at length against the bill, as unconstitutional and aggressive. After further debate, a motion to postpone the further consideration of the subject until Tues-

dav next was rejected—yeas 23, nays 27.

Mr. Pearce moved to amend the original bill by adding sections imposing a penalty upon persons convicted of enticing or assisting slaves to escape from their owners, of confinement in the penitentiary for not less than two nor more than ten

This amendment, after debate, was agreed toyeas 26, nays 15. After further action upon amendments, and without coming to a vote on the bill, the Senate

> HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Tuesday, August 27, 1850.

The House at length disposed of the various items of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and under the operation of the previous question the bill was passed—yeas 132, nays 62 s follows:

YEAS-Messrs. Alexander, Aller, Alston, Anderson, Ashmun, Baker, Bayly, Beale, Bennett, Bissell, Bokee, Booth, Bowie, Bewlin, Breck, Briggs, Burrows, Chester Butler, Thomas B. Butler, Cabell, Gable, Joseph P. Caldwell, Calvin, ampbell, Chandler, Clark, Cole, Corwin, Crowell, Deberry, Dixon, Duer, Duncan Eliot, Alexander Evans, Nathan Evans, Ewing, Fitch, Fowler, Freedley, Fuller, Gentry, Giddings, Gilmore, Gott, Gould, Grinnell, Halloway, Hampton, Hay, Haymond, Henry, Hibbard, Hilliard, Hosgland, Holmes, Houston, Howe, Hunter, J. W. Jackson, Wm. T. Jackson, Julian, G. G. King, J. G. King, John A. King, Preston King, La Serc, Leffler, Littlefield, Horace Mann, Matteson, McClernand, McDowell, McGaughey, McKissock, Robert M. McLane, F. E. McLean, McWillie, Meacham, Moore, Morehead, Morse, Morton, Nelson, New-Moore, Morehead, Morse, Morton, Nelson, New-ell, Ogle, Otis, Outlaw, Peaslee, Peck, Phænix, Pitman, Putnam, Reynolds, Robbins, Rockwell, Root, Rose, Ross, Rumsey, Sackett, Sawtelle, Schermerhorn, Schoolcraft, Seddon, Shepperd, Silvester, Spalding, Sprague, Stanley, F. P. Stan-ton, Stetson, Strong, J. B. Thompson, Thurman, Tuck, Underhill, Van Dyke, Viston, Walden, Waldo, Watkins, Wellborn, Wentworth, White, Williams, Wilmot, and Wilson—132

Williams, Wilmot, and Wilson-132. NAVS-Messrs, Albertson, Ashe, Averett, Bay Bingham, Bowdon, Boyd, William J. Brown, Buel, Burt, George A. Caldwell, Carter, Clingman, Williamson R. W. Cobb, Colcock, Daniel, Dimmick, Disney, Doty, Dunham, Durkee, Edmund-son, Featherston, Gerry, Gorman, Hall, Ham-ilton, Haralson, Harlan, I.G. Harris, Sampson W. Harris, Howard, Hubbard, Inge, Andrew John-son, Jones, Job Mann, McDonald, McLanahan, McMullen, McQueen, Meade, Millson, Morris, Owen, Parker, Phelps, Potter, Richardson, Rob-Savage, Sweetser, Thomas, Jacob Thomp-

rick, Wood, Woodward, and Young-62. Mr. Strong gave notice that he thould to-mor row move to take up the report of the Committee of Elections, in the Philadelphia contested elec-

And the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1850. The House of Representatives, after the transaction of other business, reached the Senate bills on the Speaker's table. The bill establishing the Territorial Government of Utah was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the

A vote was taken on rejecting the Texas Boundary bill, and the question was decided in the neg-

ary bit, and the question was decided in the neg-ative by—yeas 34, nays 168.

Subsequently, Mr. Boyd moved to amend it, by attaching, substantially, the Senate bills provid-ing Territorial Governments for New Mexico and Utah; and, without taking the question, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, August 29, 1850.

Mr. Boyd, who yesterday moved to amend the Texas boundary bill by attaching thereto the bills from the Senate, establishing Territorial Governments in New Mexico and Utah, to-day withdrew so much of the amendment as relates to

Mr. Clingman then offered an amendment to Mr. Boyd's amendment, providing for the estab-lishment of a Territorial Government for South California.

After which, a motion was made to refer the

bill and amendments to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and upon this motion the previous question was called. The effect of the previous question, had the call for it been sustained, as it was explained by the Speaker at the time, would have been to bring the House to a direct vote, first upon the motion to go into Committee of the Whole, and if that was voted down, then to a direct vote upon Mr. Clingman's amendment to Mr. Boyd's amendment, then upon Mr. Boyd's amendment, and lastly upon the Texas boundary bill, whether Mr. Boyd's amendment were adopted or

To return to the proceedings of the House After the call for the previous question was voted down, leaving the motion to refer the bill and amendments to the Committee of the Whole still amendments to the Committee of the Whole still pending, a motion was made to amend that motion by instructing that Committee to report a bill for the government of the territory lying east of California, with the Wilmot Proviso incorporated into it! Pending that motion, the House adjourned. It will be the first question in order to-morrow, when the House shall have resumed the consideration of the subject.

Speeches were made by Messrs. Root of Ohio and Brooks of New York, the former in favor of the Proviso, the latter against it.

the Proviso, the latter against it. FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1850.

The House of Representatives laid on the table the bill to extend the patent for Jethro Wood's cast-iron plough; and, after other pro-occdings, resumed the consideration of the Texas oundary bill. No question was taken. SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1850.

Mr. Silvester asked the unanimous consent to offer a resolution requesting the President of the United States, if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to the House the result of the mission of the Rev. R. R. Gurley to the Republic of Liberia, and especially the report of that gentleman now on the files of the State Department.
Objection was made to the introduction of the

Mr. Bayly rose to ask the unanimous cons of the House to take up the Indian Appropriation bill. If the House would bear him for a minute, he was quite sure there would be no dissent. Mr. Sweetser objected.
Mr. Carter moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with a view to proceed to the consid-

eration of Territorial bills.

The Speaker informed the gentleman that it for the Committee to decide what business it should consider.

Mr. Daniel moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar; but

mittee of the Whole on the private calendar; but
the motion was disagreed to.
Mr. Thompson of Mississippi appealed to the
House to take up the Indian Appropriation bill.
He said that the Indians receive their annuities
at a certain time, which has nearly arrived. It
never can be explained to them why we do not
pay to them their money. There is no objection
to a single item in the bill.
Mr. Burt rose to a question of order. He had
no objection to taking up the bill, but had to the

Mr. Burt rose to a question of order. He had no objection to taking up the bill, but had to the gentleman making a speech.

Mr. Thompson said he was making no speech. By unanimous consent, the House then took up the bill making appropriations for the support of the indian Department and for fulfilling treaties with Indian tribes; and under the operation of the previous question it was passed.

The House took up the report made on Wednesday by Mr. Stanly, from the select committee ap-pointed in May last, to ascertain what persons holding office in this city under the last Administration were engaged in electioneering during the Presidential contest, &c., and asking the House to take action on the refusal of Mr. Thom-

as Ritchie and C. P. Sengstack to answer certain questions asked them by the committee. Mr. Stanly replied to the remarks of Messre. Fitch and Meade, delivered on a former occasion, in opposition to the objects of the investigation and he noticed, among other things, the electioneering conduct of Democratic incumbents under the administration of Mr. Polk, and vindicated

The previous question had been reported.

The previous question had been ordered on the several propositions pending, one of which was, requiring the Speaker to issue his warrant for the arrest of Thomas Ritchie and C. P. Seng-stack, to be brought to the bar of the House for alleged contempt, in refusing to answer questions propounded to them by the committee. Mr. Inge, to avoid a separate vote on the resolutions, moved to lay the whole subject on the table

The question was taken, and decided in the egative-yeas 82, nays 95.
[Mr. Calvin said that he had agreed with his llengue, Mr. McLanahan, who has been called home to see his sick child, not to vote on certain questions, and this is one of them, until next Tuesday.

Mr. Butler of Pennsylvania moved that the House proceed to the consideration of the business on the Speaker's table; but the motion was decided in the negative—yeas 52, nays 75.

The report of the select committee still being

The gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Stanly) had offered the following resolution, viz: Whereas the select committee of this House, acting by the authority of the House, under a resolution of the 6th of May last, has reported that Thomas Ritchie and C. P. Sengstack have peremptorily refused to give evidence in obedi-ence to a summons duly issued by said committee:

Resolved, That the Speaker of this House issue his warrant, directed to the Sergeant-at-Arms, to take into custody the persons of said Ritchie and Sengstack, that they may be brought to the bar of the House, to answer for an alleged contempt of this House, and that they be allowed counsel, on that occasion, should they desire it. Which Mr. Schenk had moved to amend, by

making the writ returnable on the second Monday in December next.

The question was taken, on agreeing to the amendment to the resolution, and decided in the

negative—yeas 74, nays 103.

The question recurred on the amendment offered by Mr. Carter, to strike out all after the word "resolved," and to insert: "that the whole subject be recommitted to the select committee, with instructions to proceed by the ordinary process of investigation, to the discharge of their im

Mr. Williams moved to lay the whole subject on the table; but the motion was disagreed to yeas 66, nays 72. Mr. Casey moved that the House proceed to the consideration of business on the Speaker's

The question being taken, it was decided in the negative. The amendment of Mr. Carter was then re

jected—yeas 46, nays 138. The question was taken on the resolution of Mr. Stanly, (to bring Messrs. Ritchie and Seng-stack before the bar of the House.) and it was decided in the negative—yeas 49, nays 122—as follows :

YEAS-Messrs. Alexander, Alston, Andrews, Ashmun, Bennett, Bokee, Breck, Briggs, Burrows, Thomas B. Butler, Campbell, Chandler, Clark, Corwin, Crowell, Dickey, Gott, Gould, Halloway, Hay, Howe, William T. Jackson, James G. King, John A. King, Marshall, Mencham, Moore, Nelson, Ogle, Otis, Pitman, Putnam, Reynolds, Rockwell, Rose, Rumsey, Sackett, Schenck Scher-merhorn, Silvester, Spalding, Sprague, Stanly, Stevens, Taylor, Thurman, Underhill, Van Dyke, and White-49.

NAYS-Messrs. Alberston, Allen, Anderson Ashe, Averett, Baker, Bay, Bayly, Beale, Bissell, Booth, Bowie, Bowlin, Boyd, Buel, Burt, Chester Booth, Bowie, Bowin, Boyd, Buel, Burl, Caester Butler, Cable, Geo. Alfred Caldwell, Jos. P. Caldwell, Carter, Casey, Clingman, Williamson R W. Cobb, Conger, Danie, Deberry, Dimmick, Doty, Duer, Duncan, Durkee, Edmundson, Featherston, Fitch, Fowler, Fuller, Gentry, Gerry, Giddings, Green, Grinnell, Hall, Hamilton, Haralson, Harlan, Isham G. Harris, Sampson W. Harris, Haymond, Hebard, Hibbard, Hilliard Hongland, Holladay, Holmes, Houston, Howard, Hunter, Jos. W. Jack-on, Andrew Johnson, Jas. L. Johnson, Robert W. Johnson, Jones, Julian, Kerr, Geo. G. King, Preston King, La Sére, Leffler, Littlefield, Job Mann, Mason, Matteson, McClernand, McDowell. McKissock, Robert M. Fenis E. McLean, McMullen, Queen, McWillie, Millson, Morehead, Morris, Morton, Newell, Olds. Orr, Outlaw, Parker, Peaslee, Peck, Potter, Powell, Richardson, Rob-Peaslee, Peck, Potter, Powell, Richardson, Robbins, Root, Ross, Savage, Sawtelle, Schoolcraft, Seddon, Shepperd, Fred. P. Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, Stetson, Strong, Thomas, Jacob Thompson, James Thompson, Venable, Vinton, Walden, Waldo Wallace, Watkins, Wellborn, Whittlesey, Wildrick, Williams, Woodward, and

nng-122. On motion of Mr. Hibbard, the whole subject was laid upon the table. Mr. Bissell moved, but the House refused to

adjourn.

Mr. Richardson moved that the House solve itself into a Committee of the Whole House on the private calendar; and the motion was dis-

After further proceedings, the House, at two o'clock, took the vote on a motion to adjourn. The o'clock, took the vote on a most on to arjourn. The result was, by tellers—ayes 88, nose 57.

The yeas and nays having been demanded by one fifth of the members present, they were taken, and resulted—yeas 88, nays 84.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1850.

Mr. McLane asked permission of the House to make a few words of explanation He said that the difficulty which occurred between Mr. Bayly of Virginia, and Mr. Sweetser of Ohio, had been of Virginia, and Mr. Sweeteer of Ohio, had been satisfactorily adjusted by explanation between Mr. Disney of Ohio, as the friend of Mr. Sweeteer, and himself (Mr. McLane) as the friend of Mr. Bayly; and everything offensive and unpleasant between them had been withdrawn and atoned for, and the relations between them as gentlemen had been satisfactorily established.

Mr. Green introduced a resolution (the rule being suspended for the purpose by a vote of 126 to 53) calling upon the President of the United States to report to the House the cost of each of the line of mail steamers in the service of the

the line of mail steamers in the service of the Government, comprehending the original advances to each, and cost, &c., for repairs since, and the expenses, under separate heads of expenditure, for conducting the service; also, what receipts have been paid into the Treasury for postage or otherwise, from said service, for each year; and whether said lines have been hypothecated in whole or in part to any foreign State, or to individuals and corporations, so as to hazard their use or availability in the event of war.

The resolution, under the operation of the previous question, was passed.

ious question, was passed.
On motion of Mr. Boyd, the rules were suspended to enable him to introduce a resolu-tion to make the Texas boundary bill the special order of the day for each day hereafter at 12 o'clock, until said bill be finally disposed of. The resolution was, under the operation of the previ-

ous question, passed.

Mr. Harris of Tennessee asked for a susper sion of the rules, to enable him to introduce resolution providing for the final adjournment of

the present Congress at 12 o'clock on the fourth Monday of September. The House refused to suspend the rules by a vote of 105 in the affirmative to 86 in the negative—not two-thirds.

Mr. Van Dyke asked for a suspension of the rules to enable him to introduce a resolution to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means to report as speedily as possible a bill to modify our present revenue laws, and so to increase the duties on foreign articles, which come into competition with our own products, as to give fair and reasonable protection to the labor and industry of this country; and that such duties be made specific whenever it is practicable to do so.

The question was taken on suspending, by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative—yeas 89,

of the rules to enable him to introduce a resolu-tion to provide for making the bills reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia the special order for the third Friday and Saturday of September next. The House refused to suspend the rules.

Mr. King of New York moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill so modifying the tariff of 1846 as to make the duties on iron specific at the rates they would now be if the ad valorem duty of 1846 had been made a specific duty equal to the ad valorem duty levied by that act at the time it became a law.

became a law.

The question was taken by year and nays, and the House refused to suspend the rules—year 65, nays 75. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1859. The House was engaged in the consideration of the Texas boundary bill. Mesers Daniel of North Carolins, McDowell of Virginia, and Holmes of South Carolina, addressed the House. FREE DEMOCRACY OF INDIANA.

To the Editor of the National Era: DEAR SIR: I send you a copy of our proceedings in convention to nominate a ticket to be

upported at our next election.

The nominees are men chosen from the tickets of both the other parties, as we thought it inexpedient at this late day and under present circumstances to get up an entirely distinct one of our own. They are men of sound principles, strong hearts, and good heads, and are the most of them, sure of being elected. They are men who will show that the doughfacedness and milk-and-water policy of Clay and Cass, Webster and Whitcomb, will be sorely rebuked when an opportunity offers, and that their doc trines are far behind the age.

Yours, most truly, HENRY H. DE WOLF. Logansport, July 30, 1850. At a meeting of the Free Democracy of Cass

ounty, at the court-house in Logansport, on the 27th of July, Thomas Tomlinson was called to the chair, and David Pinkerton was appointed Secretary. On motion.

Resolved, That we now proceed to nominate ticket to be supported at the approaching election, and we do hereby pledge ourselves t vote and sustain the ticket now to be formed

Whereupon, the Convention proceeded to ballot, and it resulted in the choice of-Horace P. Biddle, Senatorial Delegate M. R. Wickersham, Representative Delegate

D. D. Pratt, Representative; E. B. Strong Treasurer; Ropi I. Campbell Assessor

Jos. W. McCaughey, Coroner; Blair Buchanan, County Commissioner On motion, Resolved, That we will support the persons now nominated, and recommend the ticket to our fel-low-citizens as the best that can be formed under

present circumstances Resolved, That we adhere to the principles of the Buffalo platform, and will continue to main-tain the great truths therein set out, in prosperity or adversity, in success or defeat.

Resolved, That the friends of Freedom, California, and New Mexico, in Congress, deserve the plaudit of "well done, good and faithful servants;" while Northern doughfaces and compro-misers of truth and principle should and will be

speedily cast into utter darkness.

Resolved, That the circulation of the National
Era be recommended to our friends, and that as
far as possible a club of five be formed in each township in the county, as subscribers to the

Resolved. That a central committee of five be appointed, who shall take into special considera tion the propriety of establishing a newspaper in this place, that will advocate correct principles, and to circulate documents, &c., and that they report at the next meeting; whereupon, Henry D'Wolf, J. W. Wright, B. Z. Burch, J. Goodwin, Wm. Sharp, were appointed such committee.

Resolved, That the editors of the Era and the papers in this place be requested to publish our proceedings. Thos. Tomlinson, Chairman. D. PINKERTON, Secretary.

OBITUARY.

Died, of consumption, April 10th, 1850, in North Bloo field, Trumbull county, Ohio, Deacon Asa Smith, aged "Blessed are the deal that die in the Lord."

"Biessed are the deal that die in the Lord."

Deacon Smith spent his early life in Massachusetts, from whence he removed to Bristol. Ohio, in 1820

Deacon Smith was among the first to move onward in the great and noble reforms of the day. When intemperance was prevailing through all classes of community, he was with the first to unite and assist in forming Temperance Societies, and then to advance on the plan of entire abstinence. And when but little feeling was manifested on the subject of slavery, he was ready to embark with the foremost ranks as a friend of the slave. The anti-slavery cause with his religion; so that, on his death bed he could say, that for the last twenty years he had been engaged in no business but that he could ask the blessing of God to attend his labors.

ness but that he could ask the blessing of God to attend his labors.

For a little more than one year previous to his sickness, he had been laboring in the cause of Christ as a colporteur, and during the year, although sick twenty-three days, he visited upward of fourteen hundred families, helding religious converastion and prayer in every family that would permit it, and scattering religious publications from house to house. The last township which he traversed was Bristol. His heart being in the work, and he deeply anxious to do all the good he could, he labored beyond his strength, having sometimes held meetings every evening in the week. His strength thatied, and on the 20th day of January he went home, and went out of his house no more.

Many friends came in during the last day that he lived—he had a word for all; told them be was dying, and earnestly entreated them to be prepared to meet him in heaven. On being asked if the Saviour was with him, he said, "Yes, I know film whom I have believed, and He will keep what I have compiled unto Him against that day." A few min have committed unto Him against that day." A few min utes before he breathed his last, he said, "No other name

Died, at his residence in Birmingham, Eric county, Ohio, on Saturday evening, June 29th, PEREZ STARR, Esq., aged 64 years and 10 days.

Mr. Starr was a native of New London, Connecticut, where many of his connections still reside in 1810, he, together with an elder brother, emigrated to this country, which was at that time a vast wilderness, and

In 1810, he, together with an elder brother, emigrated to this country, which was at that time a vast wilderness, and inhabited only by the savage beast and men more savage still, with the exception of a few log cabins at the months of the streams along the Lake. Although naturally of a strong constitution yet the bardships and exposures experienced in laboring at his trade, (that of mill wright), together with the dangers and privations endured during the last war, so far undermined his constitution, that for many years he has been afflicted with a pulmonary disease, from which he never recovered.

In his death the community have lost a tried and valued citizen, his wife and children a kind and affectionate husband and tender father, the poor a friend and ready helper, the Church of Christ a consistent and worthy member, and the poor and downtrodden slave one of their strongest friends. Indeed, for the few last years of his life, it appeared to be his chief object to enlighten people's minds upon the great subject of human freedom. Possessed of a strong and vigorous mind and well cultivated intellect, he took great delight in exercising them in the cause of truth and humanity, and halled with delight every successful effort made by the friends of Liberty to sever the cords of bondage, to oreak the fetters of slavery, and destroy the power of tyramy, and to set the downtrodden and oppressed free.

As he lived, so be died, the death of a Christian; and al-

As he lived, so he died, the death of a Christian; and al though it was a trying seeme, and hard for friends to leave yet they feel to say, Ali is well; what is our loss is his un speakable gain. Though deat he still speaketh; and his precepts and example will long be remembered by his friends and acquaintances, who are very numerous and ex

The blessed hope which sustained him through life was The biessed hope which sustained him through life was his comfort and support through the valley and shadow of death; and notwithstanding he suffered the most severe pain for several days, yet he endured all with Christian meekness and resignation, and longed for his time to come to depart and to be with christ—and when the messenger come he resigned without a struggle or a groan, and sweetly fell askep in Jesus, no more to awake until the trump of God shall swake the slumbering nations of the earth, and call them forth to judgment.

ment of this flourishing College appears in our columns The Faculty have re-organized and the chairs are all filled by gentlemen of the highest reputation in their respective inpartments as teachers and authors. The institute holds the same relative position in the American Eclectic system of medicine which the Medical School of Paris does to the old-school profession The vacancy occasioned by the death of the Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine has been filled by the election of Dr. I. G. Jones, of Columbus, veteran teacher and practitioner, who is regarded by ble friends as having no superior in our country in the depart nent to which he has been chosen.

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ermacy.

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JOHN W. NORTH, A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and General Land Agent, Palls of St. Anthony, Minnesota Territory. Oct. 11.—y

W. GUNNISON, General Commission Merchant, 10 Rosely's Wharf, Baltimore, Med. Den. 23.—fy THE BIBLE ALLIANCE: OR, THE PEN, THE PULPIT, AND THE PRESS-Containing Fourteen Discourses, delivered in Cincinnati, between January 13 and April 21, 1850: By

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BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS. OWING to the late revolutions and counter-revolutions among the nations of Europe, which have followed each

other in such quick succession, and of which "Die end is not yet," the leading periodicals of Britain have become invested with a degree of interest hitherto unknown. They occupy a middle ground between the hasty, disjointed, and necessarily imperfect records of the newspapers, and the elaborate and ponderous treatises to be furnished by the historian at a future day. The American publishers, therefore, deem it proper to call renewed attention to these periodicals, and the

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW

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In these periodicals are contained the views, moderately though firmly expressed, of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical." Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory, the "Edinburgh Review" Who and the "London Quarterly" are Tory, the "Edinburgh Review" Word, and the "Westminster Review" Liberal. The "North Hritish Review" owes its establishement to the last great ecclesiastical movement in Scotland, and is not ultra in its views on any one of the grand department's of human knowsince his death, is conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, fascolated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order.

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